THE DAILY GAZETTE.

No. 2252. COLORADO SPRINGS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1883. Price Five Cents

XLVIII. CONGRESS.

National Law-Makers Open the Annual Session of Congress.

Organization of the House Delayed by a Contested Election.

In His Inaugural Speech Mr. Carlisle Defines His Position.

Democratic Caucus

WASHINGTON, December 3.—A largely-attended caucus of democratic representatives was held to-night in the hall of the house for the purpose of considering the question raised to-day in connection with the Chalmers Manning contest. After a discussion lasting the whole evening it was decided to refer the case to the committee on elections with instructions to report on prima facie right only. This was substantially an agreement to vote for the resolution offered by Calkins to-day.

Rules of the 47th congress were adopted to continue in effect two weeks after the appointment of the committee on rules. The election of caucus officers was postponed until the next caucus. Democratic members think that having come to an agreement on the contested election case, they will be able to organize the house to-morrow and receive the president's message before 5 o'clock. They express the opinion that after the reception of the message, an adjournment of two or three days will be taken.

Opening of Congress

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The senate was called to order by the president pro tem. Senator Edmunds. Prayer was offered and the oath administered to Beck, Bowen, Cullom, Dolph and Torry.

The customary resolutions notifying the house and president that the senate was ready for business was agreed to and recess taken for one hour. On reassembling recess was extended to 3 p. m.

At 3 the senate was again called to order but there being no prospect of speedy completion of the house organization it adjourned after administering the oath to the senators. The iron-clad oath was taken by Beck, Bowen, Cullom, Dolph, Frye, Hoar, McPherson, Manderson, Palmer, Pike, Plumb, Sabin, Saulsbury and Wilson, the remainder taking the modified oath. The new senators are Pike, Kenna, Gibson, Colquitt, Wilson, Riddleberger, Sabin, Palmer, Cullom, Manderson, Dolph and Bowen.

HOUSE.

At 12 o'clock Clerk McPherson rapped the house to order and proceeded to call the roll of representatives. When Mississippi had been reached, the clerk said he wished to make a statement as to his failure to put upon the roll the name of any representative-elect from the second district. The reason was that no paper which could be considered a certificate of election in the sense of the law had been presented him. Mr. Chalmers had filed four exhibits in support of his claim, but neither individually afforded the clerk sufficient authority for the enrollment of Chalmers. If the governor of Mississippi had issued a certificate of election to any one it had not been presented the clerk. In regard to the first district of North Carolina the clerk had not received a certificate from the successor to Pool, deceased. The roll call disclosed 316 members.

Nominations of speaker being in order Geddes said: "I nominate for speaker of this house for the 48th congress Carlisle, of Kentucky, a man of acknowledged and preeminent qualifications for the place."

Cannon presented the name of Keifer, of Ohio, and Lyman the name of Robinson, of Massachusetts. Morrison, Tucker, Reed and Calkins were appointed tellers and the clerk proceeded to call the roll. The result was as follows: Carlisle 191, Keifer 112, Robinson 2, James, and Lyman J. S. Wise, of Virginia, York, Wadsworth, of New York, Ochiltree, and Lacey, of Michigan, 1 each.

The clerk declared Carlisle elected. Randall and Keifer escorted the gentleman to the chair. His entrance into the chamber was the signal for loud applause.

Upon taking the chair Carlisle said.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

I thank you sincerely for the high honor conferred by the vote just taken. To be chosen from the membership of a body like this to preside over its deliberations is a distinction upon which any citizen might congratulate himself, and I assure you your kindness is fully appreciated. At the same time I realize the fact that the position to which you have assigned me is one of very great labor and responsibility, and while profoundly grateful for this manifestation of your confidence I shall enter on the discharge of my duties with serious distrust of my capacity to meet in an acceptable manner the requirements of the office. I promise, however, to devote to your service all the zeal and ability of which I am possessed, assuring you of my earnest desire all times to be just and impartial. Still I cannot expect to avoid mistakes and shall be compelled, therefore, frequently, no doubt, to rely on the friendly forbearance of the gentlemen of both sides of the house.

I am sure, gentlemen, all matters of legislation presented to this congress will receive from you such careful consideration as the magnitude of its character and the interests involved require, and that your action upon them will be wise, conservative and patriotic. Sudden and radical changes of laws and regulations affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the people ought never to be made unless imperatively demanded by some public emergency, and in my opinion, under existing circumstances, such changes would not be favorably received by any considerable number of those who have given serious attention to the subject. [Applause] Many reforms are undoubtedly necessary, and it will be your duty after careful examination of the whole subject in all its bearings to decide how far they should extend and when and in what manner they should be made. [Applause.] If there be any who fear your action on this or any other subject will actually be injurious to any interest or even afford reasonable cause for alarm, I am quite sure they will be agreeably disappointed. [Applause.] What the country has a right to expect is strict economy in the administration of every department of the government; just and equal taxation for public purposes; faithful observance of the limitations of the constitution, scrupulous regard to the rights and interest of the great body of the people in order that they may be protected, for congress has the power to protect them against encroachments from every direction. Whatever can be done under the circumstances surrounding us to meet this expectation ought to be done, in my judgment. But, gentlemen, without detaining you further, I am ready to take the oath of office prescribed by the constitution and laws, and proceed to the complete organization of the house. [Applause].

The iron clad oath was administered by Kelley, the oldest member in continuous service, and Speaker Carlisle called the house to order. The states were called and representatives came forward and qualified.

When Kansas was reached Peters, representative-at-large for that state, at the request of Springer, was asked to step aside. Springer stated that the governor of Kansas had forwarded him a petition signed by himself and other state officers and a large number of citizens protesting against the admission of Peters on the ground that under the constitution and laws of Kansas he was ineligible to hold office. He, however, withdrew his objection, and Peters took the oath.

Converse, rising to a question of privilege, said the clerk of the house this morning stated that had the certificate of the governor of Mississippi been presented by any one claiming to be the representative from the second district of that state he would place his name on the roll. For reasons satisfactory to Manning he had chosen not to present that certificate until action had been taken by the house. He asked to have the certificate read.

Keifer said Manning had never accepted the certificate and put on the clerk's files the statement that he should be beaten by 94 votes.

Converse offered a resolution reciting that Manning holds the certificate of the governor of Mississippi and providing that he be immediately qualified as member of the house without prejudice to his final right to the seat.

Kasson doubted whether the house had the right to order a man who did not claim the seat to be sworn in. To which Converse replied that Manning did claim his right to the seat.

The previous question was ordered on the resolution; yeas 162, nays 128.

Calkins offered a resolution providing that the certificate of the governor of Mississippi certifying the election of Manning, together with the certificate of the secretary of state and all other papers be placed in the hands of the clerk of the house. Touching the right Chalmers to seat to be referred to the committee on elections, when appointed, with instructions to report without delay which party, if any, was entitled prima facie to be sworn in.

Pending action the house adjourned.

A Floral Gift.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—It has long been the custom of friends of the successful candidate to the speakership to send flowers to his desk on the day of the election by the house. Two Kentucky ladies prepared and sent Carlisle to-day a beautiful original device in flowers and satin. It consisted of a gavel in the shape of George Washington's hatchet resting on the mossy stump of a tree in such a way as to show both sides of the blade and handle. One side was composed of beautiful flowers and the other side of painted satin. Through the center of the blade on white satin appeared in illuminated old English letters the following:

"May the eye be as keen as the blade of the hatchet
When worthy members rise to catch it,
And rulings true as steel to match it,
All lawful business to dispatch it."

On the left of the inscription was the trumpet of fame blowing out gavels, and beneath it on the left a little rude George Washington hatchet in a hand cutting down a cherry tree. On the right were a larger hatchet and a fallen tree. In the upper left hand corner appeared against a sky background the dome of a cupola with the waning moon in the west and the rising sun in the east. On white satin ribbon twined about the handle were the words A. G. W. To the speaker of the XLVIII. congress greeting. The card of the ladies whose gift the floral gift bore the following advice to the speaker, with regard to the manner in which the double-ended instrument should be wielded:

"For noise use the hammer end of the gavel,
And the blade when the knots you can't unravel."

Spencer's Case

WASHINGTON, December 3.—Colonel Bliss, special assistant attorney in the star-route trial, says: The government made every effort to secure the attendance of ex-Senator Spencer. He believes Spencer could have given valuable testimony for the government and says no doubt he made to Postmaster General James, his secretary, Van Wormer, and to General Garfield's friend, General Boynton, statements embodied in the Bliss affidavit of July 26th to the effect that Spencer was present when Dorsey left money for Brady and that Dorsey accused Brady of dishonesty; also that Dorsey told Spencer Reordell had gone back on him but subsequently said the matter had been fixed up and Reordell persuaded to make an affidavit denying his original statement.

Washington Notes.

The issue of silver dollars for the week ended December 1, was 349,437, in the same time last year $2,000.

The coinage of the mints in November was $5,824,910, of which $2,350,000 was silver dollars.

The comptroller of currency has authorized the Exchange National Bank, of Hastings, Neb., to begin business with a capital of $100,000

Mr. Warner will soon introduce a bill in the house for the retirement of trade dollars.

The adjutant general of the army has received information of the surrender at Camp Poplar River of two lodges of Sitting Bull's forces from the British provinces.

Wisconsin Silver.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., December 3.—Great excitement exists over the discovery of valuable silver mines near Boyd, about 35 miles from here.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

An Extraordinary Scene of Violence in an Arizona Court.

Murder of a Cowboy and Speedy Retribution.

Story of the Laconia Tragedy Told as a Confession.

The Lead Industry

DENVER, December 3.—A meeting of many of the principal mine and smelter owners of the state was held to-day at the Windsor hotel to perfect an organization for the purpose of protecting the lead market, and by concerted action fly and relieve the present depression. The following gentlemen were present: Tinglers Wood, of the Silver Cord mine, Messrs. W. H. Stevens, L. H. Pierce, Jacob Houghton and W. Farens, of the Iron Silver, James Eddy, of the Grant smelter; Mr. Coombs, of the La Plata smelter; Mr. Higgins, of the American smelter; Mr. Limburg, of the Arkansas smelter, and Mr. Wood, of the Morning and Evening Star mines. Mr. Wood was made president of the temporary organization and Mr. Higgins secretary.

The meeting to-day was an informal one. The season will probably last two or three days and it is expected that something definite will be arrived at before the final adjournment. At present prices the lead product is worth to Colorado something like $2,250,000, and as the present depression in prices has had the effect of suspending operations in one or more of our leading mines, the question of course is becoming a serious one. It is probable that a permanent organization will be formed.

Forgery for a Living.

DENVER, December 3.—A young married man was arrested to-day charged with forging the name of Jas. Duff to several small orders on Denver merchants for goods aggregating about $60. When asked why he committed the forgery he said he did it to get money to support his wife. He was bound over to the criminal court.

Murder in a Court Room.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., December 3.—News is just received here of one of the most tragic and bloody scenes ever witnessed in any court room in the United States, which took place at Prescott, the capital of Arizona, on Saturday about noon. A special to the Journal gives the following account: The court of the third judicial district was in session and Judge French, the chief justice of the territory, was presiding. The case on trial was entitled Kilsey vs. McAtteer and involved the right to use certain water for irrigation purposes. In arguing a question in regard to the admissibility of certain testimony, Attorney-General Churchill and District Attorney Rush became very much excited and finally came to blows. This produced the greatest commotion and confusion in the court room, and while the officers were endeavoring to restore order, McAtteer, the defendant, becoming wild with excitement, drew a dirk knife and rushing forward made an attempt to stab the attorney for Kilsey. He was prevented from doing this by attorneys, who caught his arm, when he turned upon them, threw them from him and then rushed upon an old man named Moore seventy years old, and inflicted what is thought to be a fatal wound. Then turning upon C. W. Beach, late editor of the Prescott Miner, and son-in-law of the plaintiff Kilsey, he stabbed him in the neck and knocked him to the floor, then flourishing his bloody knife over his head he made a rush at the court reporter, and was about to plunge the knife into him, when Beach partly recovering from the stunning effects of the blow he had received, drew a pistol and fired at McAtteer, who immediately fell. This seemed to startle the mob into a sense of propriety, and order was soon restored. The old man who was first stabbed is in a very precarious condition and will probably die. Beach, though seriously, is not dangerously injured. McAtteer was struck under the left shoulder blade and the ball probably shattered the spine, as he is totally paralyzed in the lower limbs and complains of intense pain in the abdomen. His physician pronounces him mortally wounded.

Murder and Lynching.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., December 3.—The Journal's Coolidge special says: The Journal's reporter has just arrived at Coolidge and finds the boy Brantly and Johnson, his slayer, both dead. The murder was a cold-blooded, wilful affair. The boy Brantly was only 16 years of age and was extremely popular with everybody here. Johnson called himself a prospector, but the facts seem to be that he was a general dead beat and bummer. He gave as a reason for the shooting that the boy had reported him for cattle stealing. The shooting took place in front of the section car down near the eastern end of the switch, and as soon as the murder had been committed Johnson crawled into the car and went to bed. The citizens turned out, went down to the car, fired several shots into it and the murderer came out and threw up his hands. He was then taken and chained, while word was sent to the ranch where the companions of the murdered cowboy were.

Brantly was shot through the right breast, the ball coming out just below the left shoulder. He did not die immediately, but lingered along between life and death until Sunday noon, when he breathed his last.

About 10 last night Brantly's friends went down and took Johnson out of the section house, leading him down to the lower end of the railroad yard where a flat car stood on the switch. The boys set to work at once to erect a rather unique scaffold.

A crib of ties was built high on a flat car and two ties were run straight out from the crib, the inside of the two ties being fastened to the crib by lashing of ropes so that they were held firmly in place. The fifty-year-old, miserable, cringing, begging criminal was made to mount the gallows and then pushed off. The rope had been run out over the end of the outstretched tie and the fall proved sufficiently high to break the murderer's neck.

Holton arrived here two hours after the lynching occurred, too late to do any good. In fact nothing would have saved Johnson from his fate. A jury was formed to-day and the verdict in Johnson's case was "death at the hands of unknown parties," in Brantly's "at the hands of Johnson." People here express no sympathy for Johnson's fate.

A Murderer's Story.

LACONIA, N. H., December 3.—Samon has confessed to the murder of the Ruddys and Mrs. Ford. He says he killed Mrs. Ford at 9 Saturday morning did not attempt to outrage her. She was killed in a drunken quarrel. She showed signs of life for about ten minutes, and he made several attempts to bring her to life. Failing, he became frightened and chopped the body and put it into a trunk and started off to dispose of the body. He carried it to Ruddy's house where he was somewhat acquainted and left the trunk in front of the house, where it remained two hours. He took it into the house about dark and during the night he became nervous and couldn't sleep. When it was near morning and he had no opportunity to dispose of the body he concluded upon the plan of killing the Ruddy family and burning the house, thereby destroying evidence of his guilt.

Samon gives a graphic description of the killing of Ruddy and his child and the attack on Mrs. Ruddy. The latter got up at midnight, made him a cup of tea and returned to bed. Ruddy sat up with Samon, who did not intimate to Ruddy what the trouble was. Samon was all worked up and imagined the house surrounded by people. "I walked about the house," he says, "until about three o'clock, when it occurred to me I've got to kill the whole three and burn the house. The very moment the thought came to me I struck Ruddy. I don't suppose he saw me. I killed him instantly. He made no noise more than dropping off the chair. His wife ran out. There was a light on the table. When she came in the room I grabbed at her and struck her with a hatchet. She screamed. I cannot remember what she said. The child screaming also I took him off to bed but don't remember cutting it with the hatchet. I cannot tell whether I struck the woman afterward or not. At this time the trunk had not been opened. I chopped the rope off the trunk and turned the body of Mrs. Ford on the floor. In some way I pulled the bed clothing round every way, poured kerosene around and set it on fire. Then I ran out in the street and went right over to Ford's but could not get in. Then I started for Plymouth. I did not hear fire bells, nor did I hear the woman scream. I did not know that the house had not burned until Jewell told me. I supposed the bodies might have been destroyed. I have not seen Ford since Friday, the night before I killed Mrs. Ford. I ate supper with him that night. They had words at the table. I did not see Mrs. Ford again until next morning. I cannot describe Ruddy's hatchet. I remember wishing I had put it where I found it. I did not throw the hatchet in the river. I had no thought of doing Mrs. Ford injury until I saw her Saturday morning."

Fires and Accidents

NEW YORK, December 3.—A double frame house on West 54th street, known as nigger row, occupied by seven families, burned this morning. Hattie, Mattie and Edgar Judson, aged respectively 7, 2 and 1 years, perished in the flames. The father is white and the mother colored. Many other occupants had a narrow escape. Loss $20,000.

JACKSONVILLE, Florida, December 3.—The steamer Fred DeBarry burned this morning. She cost $78,000 Damage $60,000, Insurance $40,000.

KANSAS CITY, December 3. Samuel Wilson, an employee of the Kansas City Milling company, Twenty-second street, was caught in the machinery to-day and shockingly mangled. His left side was torn open, exposing the heart. He is in a dying condition this evening.

SALT LAKE, U. T., December 3.—Benj. Bartlett, an old man run over by a street car Saturday-night, died yesterday at Farmington. On Saturday E. S. Woodruff, at work on a railroad track, fell forty feet, and died at the hospital here yesterday.

Marine Disasters.

NEW YORK, December 3.—The steamship Alaska from Liverpool ran down a pilot boat about 75 miles off Fire Island this morning.

HALIFAX, December 3.—Captain Brown and seven seamen of the government steamer Newfield were lost while trying to save another vessel.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., December 3. Cape Race telegraphs that a fearful hurricane from the east-northeast prevailed last night. The sea rose higher than ever before known. Much damage was done to shipping and it is feared a number of steamers are lost.

Indications for Colorado fair weather; light rains falling.

O'Donnell will be hanged on the 17th instant.

The War in Egypt.

CAIRO, December 3.—A dispatch from the Austrian consul at Khartoum says letters received from Kornoquan announce that one-third of Hicks Pasha's troops, including English officers, were killed in a recent battle. The remaining two-thirds are encamped at Rabdad, receiving provisions from Takella and asking for reinforcements. Khartoum is reported tranquil.

The dispatch from the Austrian consul is generally discredited.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 3.—Marquis De Noailles, French ambassador, has been instructed by his government to inform the porte that under no conditions will France allow Turkey to intervene in Soudan.

Like a Sovereign.

PARIS, December 3.—There arrived from Nice three boxes, one addressed to DeLesseps, the other to Couvreaux, contractor for work on the Panama canal. When Couvreaux opened one of the boxes a cartridge exploded. No harm was done. Couvreaux immediately warned DeLesseps, who smiling merely said, "They treat me like a sovereign."

CITY COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the Regular Monthly Meeting Last Night.

Alderman Parrish's Resignation Presented and Accepted.

The Question of Cutting Down the Police Force Discussed.

The first regular December meeting of the city council was held last night. There were present Aldermen Hemenway, Jones, Bent, Ralstin, Roby, Anderson and Brown. In the absence of Mayor Humphrey, Alderman Ralstin was, on motion, called to the chair. City Clerk McCreery read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved with slight amendment.

An official call for the convention for the improvement of the Mississippi and its navigable tributaries was read and placed on file.

A petition was received from F. E. Libby, E. G. Hooke, O. Palmer and others asking for a new bridge on High street crossing Shook's run. The matter was referred to the street and ditch committee.

The following communication was read to the clerk:

To the mayor and council of the city of Colorado Springs.

Gentlemen:

GENTLEMEN. As I am about to leave the city for an indefinite period, in pursuance of a sense of duty I feel to my constituents and to you my associates, I beg you will accept my resignation as a member of your honorable body. Wishing you will take immediate action as I request, sincerely believe me to be

Yours very truly,
THOS. C. PARRISH

On motion of Alderman Brown the communication was received and the resignation accepted.

Under the head of reports of committees, Alderman Jones, as chairman of the police committee, reported favorably as to granting a liquor license to Mr. F. E. Robinson as requested by him. The report was received and placed on file.

Chairman Bent, of the special committee appointed to look into the extension of the water main at Manitou, reported favorably on the allowance of the extension from the main near Hutchinson's stable as far as the Cliff house. It was afterwards ascertained that there was no money in the treasury with which to defray the expense, and on motion the matter was referred back to the same committee for further report.

Mr. Jones, of the committee on the revision and printing of the ordinance, said that by reference to the council records he noticed that the Coombs rules governing the meetings of the council had not been legally passed. He asked what should be done as to the placing of the rules in the new book of ordinances. On motion, the drawing up of rules was left to the printing committee with instructions to report at the next meeting.

Alderman Roby reported that the work of reaming out the artesian well had been nearly completed and that the heavy casing was on the ground ready to be put in place.

City Treasurer Martin's report for the month of November, was received and read, and on motion placed on file.

Police Magistrate Pixley's report for the month of November was also received and placed on file.

The rules were then suspended and the following bills allowed:

J L Marston, plumbing	$ 30 00
W F Ellis, city engineer	13 00
O E Durkee, hardware	3 20
G S Barnes, hardware	65 98
Work on water works	3 50
James James, hauling	3 50
Geo Rollins, hauling	1 25
Street and ditch work	82 00
Wm Ross, carting	4 50
H C McCreery, filing papers	15 00
R C McCreery, freight advanced	9 60
John Potter, collecting taxes	18 65
J N Beall, prisoners' meals	4 00
Gas & Coke Co., gas	18 00
Bumstead & Best, plumbing	19 05
W T Hogue & Co., printing	16 71
Salaries	621 25

Police Magistrate Pixley's bill of $19 80 for unpaid fines in the police court, was referred to the police committee, and, on motion of Mr. Jones, Justice Pixley was instructed to appear in council and show cause why he persisted in presenting bills forbidden by ordinance.

Under the head of miscellaneous business, Alderman Jones suggested that laundrymen be required to pay licenses. He also thought that the question of licenses generally might be looked into, and suggested the appointment of a committee for that purpose. Later he made a motion that a license committee of three be appointed, which was seconded by Mr. Anderson. The motion was carried, and the mayor appointed Aldermen Jones, Brown and Roby as such committee.

On motion of Alderman Roby the report of the police committee presented at the last meeting, was taken from the file and discussed.

Mr. Roby then moved that in accordance with the recommendation in the report, that the police force be reduced one-half, which was seconded by Anderson.

The seconding of the report resulted in bringing up considerable discussion.

Marshal Beall, who was present, was asked to give his opinion as to a reduction of the force. He said he thought it a poor time just at present to do so from the fact that in the winter bad characters flocked in from the mountain towns that the officers did not have to deal with in summer. True he said the Colorado Springs officers did not appear to have much to do but if some one would follow them a day or even half a day they would find out to the contrary. They had duties to perform that neither the people nor the aldermen knew anything about. Mr. Beall said that he wanted the council to act on his own judgment and if anything should happen not to blame him. He also suggested that the aldermen who were ex officio police officers take hold and make some arrests themselves and not always depend upon the regulars.

Alderman Bent took the stand that it was unwise to cut down, and said that he would oppose the motion. He thought the force small enough and that there was no less than two men in the day time and two at night could attend to. Mr. Bent also suggested that the officers be required to look a little more to the sanitary condition of the city than heretofore.

Alderman Roby said that he had no personal motives in favoring a reduction of the force, but he was merely acting on principle. There seems to be a universal demand from the people for some action in this direction. There was a time, he said, when there was so much freighting between here and Leadville and the town was filled with rough characters that a strong force was needed, but now the city was comparatively peaceable and quiet. To-day we have the same number of officers as we had then. At the same time if the present force is actually needed I will support it, if not, I am in favor of cutting it down. Mr. Roby thought that if the merchants wanted a night patrol let them pay for it and not make other citizens do it.

He said that in favoring a reduction in the force he expressed the sentiment of a majority of the Colorado Springs citizens.

Mr. Jones, who recommended the reduction in the report presented at the last meeting, said that while he was not exactly sure that the measure would be a wise one, he thought the people demanded it. An experiment might be made and if it was found that the force was not large enough the council could easily rectify the difficulty. Mr. Jones agreed that the officers did not seem to fulfill their duties in respect to ferreting out and bringing to justice those who were known to be violating the city ordinances. They ought not to act spasmodically, but always have their eyes open.

Alderman Brown called on the clerk to read the ordinance covering the appointment and dismissal of officers.

The clerk said that there was no such ordinance but that the question was covered by the statute passed at the last session of the legislature. This law he said although he did not have it at command gave the mayor power to dismiss an officer for failure to do his duty.

This raised the question of the legal authority of the council to dismiss the officers if they wanted to and the motion as introduced was withdrawn and the matter referred to the city attorney with instructions to report at the next meeting.

Alderman Anderson said that he had heard a number of complaints regarding the animals kept by Mr. Aiken back of his store and asked whether they could not be removed on the ground of being a nuisance.

Mr. Beall said that he had served a notice on Mr. Aiken and talked with him about it and he had shown a disposition to get rid of them as soon as possible.

The city attorney, Mr. Hooke, who was acting in the absence of Mr. Bentley, was appealed to for an opinion as to whether animals could be declared a nuisance or not. He said that they could be; furthermore, that individuals could obtain redress by civil suit for damages.

Mr. Bent thought that this matter of nuisances and the sanitary condition of the city was a very important one and was deserving of more careful attention. He urged the appointment of a city physician who would take hold and do something.

The council then adjourned.

The Coming Congress.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—Judging from precedents, little will be done by the forty-eighth congress during the first week of the session, further than to organize, receive the president's message and offer an opportunity for the introduction of the usually large number of bills and resolutions, for future action. It is uncertain whether the message will be sent in to-morrow or Tuesday, although the probabilities strongly favor Tuesday.

The membership of the senate committees will doubtless be arranged through caucus instrumentality, before the expiration of the week, but the appointment of house committees require more time.

General Underwood, general manager of the Cincinnati News-Journal, who has been here for several days working for Carlisle, had a long interview to night with that gentleman, who is his personal friend and neighbor. Carlisle very briefly expressed his views as to the policy which should be pursued by the majority. He said he recognized the fact that it was the principle, of which he was a representative, which elected him, and it was something for which to be thankful, that the democratic party at last realized that the principle affecting the interests of a great majority of the people was vastly more important to the party and country than the success of any man. He interpreted his election to mean that from this time forth, the democratic party would go to the people with an aggressive and definite policy, and adhere to it, because it was right and deserved to win. He said the committees would be organized with a view solely to the fitness of the members on the various subjects of legislation which command the attention of congress, and without undue regard to their relations to him in the recent contest.

It is reported there has been a rising of the Bedouins in the vicinity of Kasala, Nubia.

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All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

R. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

THE MESSAGE

It will be a very general verdict that the president's message is a very indifferent public document. It is remarkable for its silence on the most important subjects. Opinions are expressed in some cases, but are of absolutely no importance. For example on the Indian affairs, the message speaks briefly of Crook's campaign and concludes with this dreary platitude. "It is confidently hoped "that serious outbreaks will not occur again, "and that the Indian tribes which have for so "many years disturbed the west, will hereafter remain in peaceable submission." In place of such an impotent and useless remark, it would have been much better to have suggested that congress appropriate the monies it owes the Indians under the various treaties it has made with them and which have been dishonorably observed by the United States while the strictest observance has been exacted from the Indians. He could have referred to Indian schools which are doing so much to educate the Indians and made useful recommendations regarding them. Anything would be better than such weak, meaningless expressions. He is silent on the question of the railroad grants on which congress will be called to legislate. He has nothing to say of civil service reform except in the limited sphere where the law of 1881 operates. He makes no definite recommendations in regard to tariff reform though he estimates our surplus will be $85,000,000 under the operation of the new law. When a year ago he thought the surplus would be only $100,000,000, he was urgent for legislation. His own estimates of receipts show that there is about the same need of legislation now that there was a year ago. His reason for asking that there be no legislation is that the new reductions have not been fully tried and the surplus is uncertain. Still the actual surplus for the first three months under the law is $38,000,000, or at the rate of $112,000,000, which shows his estimate of a surplus of $85,000,000 for the year is conservative. He simply dodges the whole question, though it was the most important economic one in his whole message, and on grounds which his own estimates show to be trivial. His discussion of our foreign relations is insipid and is about what may be found in consular reports. He does not make a single recommendation that shows a grasp of our international relations

The president only gives two opinions in the message that really commit him to any policy regarding issues of present importance He retracts his opinions of a year ago and says he thinks a postal telegraph not advisable. This is an unfortunate mistake, and will place him under suspicion of being unduly influenced by Gould His opinion had no effect on Senator Edmunds who introduced a bill before the echo of the message had died out in the senate chamber which provides for the building of a postal telegraph His suggestion that congress should under some circumstances abolish the territorial government of Utah and substitute a provisional government consisting of a commission appointed by congress has some force in it though not original. This one of two definite opinions can be safely expressed as there are no Mormon votes. Aside from these two opinions we look in vain for a single suggestion on an important subject that will be of the slightest use to congress, or for that matter to himself.

The message last year was far more valuable. It contained many valuable suggestions, which were supported by well defined and clearly expressed opinions on the leading questions congress was to consider. It was a fairly able document and created much interest. But the silence of this message on all important questions, its consideration of unimportant questions, and its school boy comments make this the weakest document submitted to congress in late years, and in striking contrast to those of his predecessors Lincoln's messages were full of common sense and moral grandeur Johnson had at least the merit of giving clearly and decidedly his opinions on all public questions. Grant was terse and sensible and met every issue like a soldier, if not like a statesman. Hayes' messages committed him on all public questions, though sometimes dry Though his views were much condemned, yet recent legislation on civil service reform and other subjects, and more recent public opinion show the wisdom of his suggestions and opinions Arthur is probably more cautious because of the coming presidential election. He certainly has succeeded in not saying anything that will hurt him except on the postal telegraph. But this only gives him negative strength This is not the best strength. We regret to admit that politics have been so low that want of opinion has been a source of strength in some cases recently. But it will not be next year Now that party fealty has weakened, the people will not have their intelligence insulted by inane "on the fence" opinions. They will demand that candidates explicitly give their positions on public affairs and will not be satisfied with silence or deceived by double acting expressions which squint both ways.

THE MESSAGE.

[Concluded from first page.]

however, affords little cause for congratulation and I fear that it is far from indicating any real and substantial progress towards the extirpation of polygamy. All of the members of the legislature are Mormons. There is grave reason to believe that they are in sympathy with the practices that this government is seeking to suppress, and that its efforts in that regard will more likely encounter their opposition than receive their encouragement and support. Even if this view should happily be erroneous the law, under which the commissioners have been acting, should be made more effective by incorporation of some such measures as they recommend, as were included in bill No. 2,238 in the call of the senate at its session. I am convinced, however, that polygamy has become so strongly entrenched in the territory of Utah that it is profitless to attack with any but the strongest weapons which constitutional legislation can make, even the repeal of the act upon which the existing government depends, the resumption by the national legislature of the entire political control of the territory, and the establishment of a commission with such powers and duties as shall be delegated to it by law.

AGRICULTURE.

The department of agriculture is accomplishing much in the direction of the agricultural development of the country, and the report of the commissioner giving the results of his investigations and experiments will be found interesting and valuable. At his instance a convention of those interested in the cattle industry of the country was lately held at Chicago. The prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases of animals was one of the chief topics of discussion A committee of the convention will invite your co-operation in investigating the cause of these diseases and providing methods for their prevention and cure.

GOVERNMENT FOR ALASKA.

I trust that congress will not fail at its present session to put Alaska under the protection of law. Its people have repeatedly remonstrated against our neglect to afford them the maintenance and protection expressly guaranteed by the terms of the treaty whereby that territory was ceded to the United States For 16 years they have pleaded in vain for that which they should have received without the asking They have no law for the collection of debts, the support of education, the conveyance of property, the administration of estates or the enforcement of criminals except such as offend against certain customs, commerce and navigation acts. The resources of Alaska, especially in fur, mines and lumber, are considerable in extent and capable of large developments, while in its geographical situation it is one of political and commercial importance. The promptings of interest, therefore, as well as considerations of honor and good faith, demand the immediate establishment of a civil government in that territory.

RAILROAD EVILS.

Complaints have lately been numerous and urgent that certain corporations controlling in whole or part the facilities for the interstate carriage of persons and merchandise upon the great railroads of the country have resorted in their dealings with the public to divers measures unjust and oppressive in their character. In some instances the state governments have attacked and suppressed these evils, but in others they have been unable to afford adequate relief because of the jurisdictional limitations which are imposed upon them by the federal constitution. The question how far the national government may lawfully interfere in the premises and what, if any, supervision or control it ought to exercise is one which merits your careful consideration. While we cannot fail to recognize the importance of the vast railway systems of the country and their great beneficial influences upon the development of our material wealth, we should, on the other hand, remember that no individual and no corporation ought to be invested with absolute power over all of the interests of other citizens or of any class of citizens. The right of the railway corporation to demand any profitable return from their investments, and to reasonable freedom in their regulations, must be recognized, but it seems only just, so far as its constitutional authority will permit, that congress should protect the people at large in their inter-state traffic against injustice which the state governments are powerless to prevent.

FOREST PROTECTION.

In my last annual message I called attention to the necessity of protecting by suitable legislation the forests situated upon the public domain. In many portions of the west the pursuit of general agriculture is only made practicable by resort to irrigation, while such useful irrigation would be impossible without the aid afforded by forests in contributing to the regularity and constancy of such supply. During the past year severe suffering and great loss of property has been occasioned by periods of unusually low water in many of the rivers of the country. These irregularities were in a great measure caused by the removal from about the sources of the streams in question of the timber by which the water supply has been nourished and protected. The preservation of such portion of the forest on the national domain as will essentially contribute to the equitable flow of important water courses, is of the highest consequence. Important tributaries of the Missouri, the Columbia and the Saskatchewan rise in the mountains of Montana near the northern boundary of the United States, between the Black Foot and Flat Head Indian reservations. This region is unsuitable for settlement, but upon the rivers which flow from it depends the future agricultural developments of a vast tract of country. The attention of congress is called to the necessity of withdrawing from public sale this part of the public domain and establishing there a forest preserve.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS

The industrial exhibitions which have been held in the United States during the present year attracted attention in many foreign countries where the announcement of those enterprises had been made public through the foreign agencies of the government. The industrial exhibition at Boston and the southern exposition at Louisville were largely attended by the exhibitors of foreign countries, notwithstanding the absence of any official character in those undertakings. The centennial exposition to be held next year at New Orleans in commemoration of the centenary of the first shipment of cotton from a port of the United States bids fair to meet with like gratifying success. Under the act of congress of the tenth of February, 1883, declaring that exposition to be national and international in its character the foreign governments with which the United States maintain relations have been invited to participate. The promoters of the important undertaking have already received assurances of the lively interest which is excited abroad

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The report of the commissioner of the District of Columbia is herewith transmitted. I ask for it your careful attention and deliberation for those portions" which relate to assessments of arrears of taxes and water supply

Civil Service.

The commissioners who were appointed under act of January 16, 1883, entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," entered promptly upon the discharge of their duties. A series of rules were framed in accordance with the spirit of the statute which were approved and promulgated by the president. In some particulars wherein they seemed defective these rules were subsequently amended. It is well to provide that they discountenance any political or religious tests for admission to the offices of the public service to which the statute relates The act is limited in its original application to the classified clerkships in the several executive departments at Washington, numbering 5,600, and to similar positions in customs districts and postoffices where as many as fifty persons are employed classification of the positions analogous to that existing in the Washington offices was duly made before the law went into effect. Eleven customs districts and twenty-three postoffices were thus brought under the immediate operation of the statute. The annual report of the civil service commission which will soon be submitted to congress will doubtless afford the means of a more definite judgment than I am now prepared to express as to the merits of the new system I am now persuaded that its effects have thus far proved beneficial. Its practical methods appear to be adequate for the ends proposed and there have been no serious difficulties in carrying them into effect. Since the 16th of July last no person, so far as I am aware, has been appointed to the public service in the classified part thereof at any of the departments or any of the postoffices and customs districts above named, except those certified by the commission to be most competent on the basis of the examination held in conformity to the rules.

Miscellaneous Recommendations.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

At the time when the present executive entered upon his office his death, removal, resignation or inability to discharge his duties would have left the government without a constitutional head It is probable of course that a similar contingency may again arise unless the wisdom of congress shall provide against a recurrence The senate at its last session after full consideration passed an act relating to this subject which will now I trust commend itself to the approval of both houses of congress The clause of the constitution upon which must depend any law regulating the presidential succession presents also for solution other questions of paramount importance. These questions relate to the proper interpretation of the phrase "inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office," owing to the organic law providing that when the president shall suffer from such inability, the presidential office shall devolve upon the vice-president, who was himself under like circumstance to give place to such officer as congress may by law appoint to act as president. I herein set forth numerous and interesting inquiries which are suggested by these words of the constitution. They were fully stated in my first communication to congress and have been the subject of frequent deliberations in that body. It is greatly to be hoped that these momentous questions will find speedy solutions lest emergency may arise when long delay will be impossible and any determination, albeit the wisest, may furnish cause for anxiety and alarm

THE VETO POWER

For the reasons fully stated in my last annual message, I repeat my recommendation that congress propose an amendment to the provision of the constitution which prescribed the formalities for the enactment of laws whereby, in respect to bills for the appropriation of public money, the executive may have been enabled, while giving his approval to particular items, to interpose his veto as to such others as do not commend themselves to his judgment.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The 14th amendment of the constitution confers the rights of citizenship upon all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and the subject of the jurisdiction thereof It was the special purpose of this amendment to insure the members of the colored race the full enjoyment of civil and political rights. Certain statutory provisions intended to secure the enforcement of those rights have been recently declared unconstitutional by the supreme court. Any legislation whereby congress may lawfully supplement the guarantees which the constitution affords for the equal enjoyment by all the citizens of the United States of every right, privilege and immunity of citizenship will receive my unhesitating approval.

[Signed] CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Hanging in Chains.

Notes and Queries.

One of the last criminals, if not the very last, who, after execution, were gibbeted and "hung in chains" must have been Cook, the murderer of Mr. Pass at Leicester in 1833 or 1834. Some of the elder of your readers may recall the horrible details of the murder. If I remember rightly, Cook, being in pecuniary difficulties, knocked his victim on the head with a crowbar for the purpose of robbery during a business call, and endeavored to make away with the body by burning it piecemeal in the fire-place of his warehouse or office. So much horror was called forth by the atrocity of the crime that it was (strangely enough) thought advisable to hang the body of the murderer in chains, somewhere in the neighborhood of Leicester, in "terrorem homicidarum." But the gibbeted corpse proved so powerful a magnet to the lover of the horrible that people came from all parts to see the ghastly spectacle, until, as I remember its being described to me by the jailor, "it was like a fair under the gibbet." The scenes of riot and debauchery which ensued led very speedily to an order for the removal of the body. As a boy I visited Leicester jail in 1834, and there saw the so-called "chains" in which the murderer's corpse had been suspended. They consisted of a set of iron straps, framed together so as to encase the whole body, head, arms and legs, with a hideous resemblance to the human form. At the time I speak of, hard upon half a century ago, these irons were kept in a kind of museum in Leicester jail, together with casts of murderers' heads and other curiosities of the same kind

Frugal Dinners

London Society.

There was a great duchess who said to a neighbor, "When there's only my lord and I, we have always a dish of roast." The story is well known of George IV. sending away a splendid dinner and dining off beans and bacon The Duke of Wellington could dine very heartily on a mutton chop, and, in fact, did not appreciate anything beyond it There is a great nobleman who is careful to have a magnificent dinner every day, but he frequently dines off an apple, and, from his theory of health, wishes his own family to partake as slightly as possible of the good things outspread on the bounteous board. I was talking one day with a worthy Carthusian monk who dined habitually on an apple and biscuit He explained to me that what people called hunger about seven o'clock was only a little acidity left by the noonday meal Many experienced stagers, who study dietetic science, out of a big menu pick up a very little dinner, and complain, in fact, that they make a very poor dinner because there are only a few perfectly natural items Of course a man ought to know how both to abound—and be in want, but I confess to a British prejudice in favor of heartily enjoying a good dinner.

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Opening to the Ranchmen over a million acres of fertile land; to the Stock Grower vast ranges yet unoccupied; and to the Miner regions rich in the precious metals.

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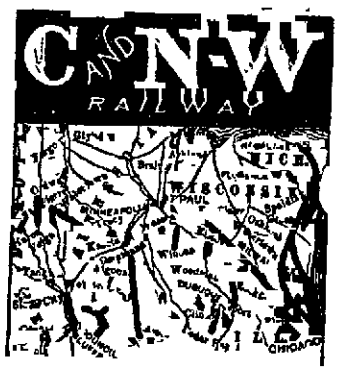

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Real Estate.

$10,000 TO LOAN

In Sums to Suit.

FOR RENT.

Furnished Houses

8 room house, Boulder st	$50 00
9 room house, Tejon st	75 00
7-room house, Nevada ave	40.00
4-room house, Costilla st	20.00
6-room house, Weber st	40.00
5-room house, Kiowa st	28.00
9 room house, Nevada ave	50.00
7-room house, Kiowa st	18 00

Unfurnished Houses.

6 room house and bath-room, Tejon st	$20 00
3 room house, Tejon st	9 00
4 room house, Moreno ave	8.00
3 room house, Tejon st	6.00
8-room house Wahsatch ave	15.00
6-room house, Tejon st	25.00
7-room house, Nevada ave	25.00
9 room house, Cascade ave	75 00
7-room house, Cuchariras st	10.00

An Entirely New List of Property For Sale will be Advertised in this Column Each Week. List for Week Ending December 8th, 1883, is as follows:

FOR SALE.

5047	CORONA ST 200x150 feet, with well finished house of 4 rooms, good barn, chicken house, etc., fine garden spot	$1,600
5243	DALE ST—Corner lot, 100x150 feet, story and a half house; will trade for garden tract or ranch	1,250
5249	RANCH—On D. & N. O. R. R frame house of 8 rooms, milk cellar, stable, corrals, etc, 200 acres fenced in 4 fields, water and ranges for 200 head of cattle, would exchange for eastern property	1,300
5255	NEVADA AVE Nice story and a half house of 7 rooms, centrally located	4,000
5368	TEJON ST—Neat 3 room house, closet, stone cellar, water in house and yard, ash-pit, etc., with lot 50x190	1,050
5396	VERMIJO AVE—50x120 feet, with partly finished house of 4 rooms, pantry and large closet, small stable	600
5405	TEJON ST—Beautiful, well finished cottage of 7 rooms and bath room; parlor finished in native wood, grate in parlor, sitting room and dining room double-floored, with paper between, china closet, pantry with flour bins, closets and drawers; servants' room off of kitchen; one unfinished chamber, 20 feet long; stone cellar, porch, etc.; house sheathed, papered and weather-boarded; double windows on weights	5,500

Parties thinking of buying, selling, renting or loaning money cordially invited to call.

Carriage always in attendance to examine property.

F. C. ROWE,
No. 17, North Tejon St., Opp. Opera House.

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And Dealers in

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Office at Coal-Yard, near freight depot. Orders left at books at the hardware store of [illegible] will receive prompt attention.

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On approved Real Estate security in sums to suit borrowers.

FOR RENT.

FURNISHED HOUSES.

One of the finest residences on North Weber, completely and handsomely furnished, with ample grounds and very desirable in every respect; per mo., $60

The Warren house, corner Nevada and Boulder, completely furnished, eleven rooms and bath room, detached, laundry, and good stable.

New house of 5 rooms and bath room, in good location on N. Weber, possession can be given at once; per mo, $40

The fine residence on the southeast corner of N Cascade and Willamette, will rent for a term completely furnished for $80 per month, or unfurnished if preferred

The Mullen house on Cascade avenue.

Finely situated house of 6 rooms on North Weber; per month, $45.

Residence of 14 rooms and bath room, on corner lot in best part of town; per month, $150

Two furnished houses of 8 rooms each, on Boulder street, per month, $45.

Finely furnished house of 8 rooms on Weber street, very central locality; per mo, $30

STORE ROOMS.

The store on Tejon street formerly occupied by Oscar Hafner, together with the rooms above, has just been put in complete order; one of the best and most central locations in town for business.

A large storeroom with two rooms in the rear, on Pike's Peak ave, in the Thurlow building

A large stone building on Huerfano, suitable for a blacksmith or carpenter; per mo., $30

A well located office on second floor, on Tejon street.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES.

The Wood house of 8 rooms, facing west, opposite the College Reservation; per mo, $30.

Residence of 8 rooms and stable on full lot, on Nevada avenue, just above Acacia Place, facing east; per mo., $30.

House of 7 rooms and stable, on Pike's Peak per mo, $25.

A very desirable house of 6 rooms, with good stable, on N Weber, per mo, $25.

House of 6 rooms, bath room, etc., on St Vrain street; per mo, $30

House of 7 rooms on Nevada near Kiowa; per mo, $25.

The Lamborn house on N Weber, with good stable and ample grounds; per mo., $25.

House of 5 rooms and stable on corner lot, on N Nevada; per mo., $20

The Kirk house at a moderate rental.

Brick house of 3 rooms, on Kiowa street, per mo, $20.

House of 5 rooms, on Huerfano street, east of Wahsatch, per month $12.

House of 7 rooms near Pike's Peak avenue per month, $20.

Second floors on Tejon, Huerfano and Pike's Peak ave, or will rent in part.

House of 5 rooms in very central location, per mo., $10

House of 5 rooms on East Kiowa, per mo, $12

House of 3 rooms, on Moreno, per mo., $5.

House on Corona, per mo, $6 50.

House of 5 rooms on Wahsatch; per mo., $15.

House of 4 rooms on S Nevada, per mo, $8

House of 3 rooms on N Nevada, per mo, $12

House of 7 rooms on Wahsatch; per mo, $6.

House of 4 rooms, quarter of a mile from town, per mo., $4

OFFICE, NO. 19 N. TEJON STREET
Opp. Opera House.
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TRADE DIRECTORY.

All cards under this head consist of announcements of particular branch of trade and address. Any other matter in them will be charged for at our card rates.

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The W. C. T. U meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays each month in the Y. M. C. A. rooms.

MEAT MARKETS.

FARRAR & NEFF'S MARKET, H. Neff & L. B. Farrar, dealers in meats, poultry, fish and game, first door south of post office Telephone orders solicited. The only market in the city that handles fish twice a week e-10-tf

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By DR. S. E. SOLLY,

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—AT—

HOWBERT BROS

GENERAL NEWS.

The Usual Grist of Bills Introduced in the Senate,

One Providing for Postal Telegraph by Senator Edmunds.

A Remarkable Prize Fight in the Keystone State.

Postal Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—The postal telegraph bill introduced by Edmunds provides for a board consisting of the secretary of state, secretary of war and postmaster-general to cause to be located and arranged five trunk lines of postal telegraph connecting the northwestern, northern, western, southwestern and southern parts of the United States with the city of Washington; along such lines offices to be established at such places to be for the public interest at the time being; from time to time lines to be extended and additional offices established as congress shall provide; rates for use of the lines to be established by a board consisting of the secretary of state, secretary of the treasury and postmaster-general; the lines to be constructed and kept in repair under the direction of the secretary of war and a corps of engineers; the secretary of war to be authorized to direct and acquire by purchase, subject to approval of the president, a right of way for the construction and extension of the lines, and for the purpose of locating he is authorized to take and use such lands, tenements and hereditaments as will be necessary and pay a compensation deemed reasonable; clerks, operators, electricians and other employes to be selected under the provisions of the civil service law, after examination by a board appointed for the purpose; two million dollars to be appropriated in the fiscal year ending June 30th, '85; the working and operation of the lines to be under the direction of the postmaster general. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit individuals or corporations carrying on the business of operating telegraph lines.

XLVIII Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—Among the new bills introduced were the following:

By Beck, to repeal the act of July second, 1862, and such sections of the revised statutes of the United States as perpetuate the oath prescribed in the fourteenth amendment.

Edmunds to amend sections 1756 and 1787, revised statutes. It abolishes the ironclad oath and fixes one oath for all officers alike, saving however provisions against rebel claims and all penalties, etc., etc. Also redraft of a bill reported by the committee on judiciary some years ago dealing in general with the rights of colored citizens especially with a view to securing them a free vote and fair count of all votes.

Coke presented a petition from United States Attorney Weston, of the district of Texas, praying the legislature to correct the evil of judges appointing relatives to office in their courts.

Blair introduced a bill to establish a bureau of statistics of labor under the department of the interior; also a bill to regulate hours of labor of workmen and mechanics in the employ of the United States, limiting the number of hours to constitute a day's work to eight and providing that wherever found necessary to substitute labor by the hour for labor by the day, such labor to be paid for at the rate of one eighth of a day's pay each hour.

Logan—To appropriate and expend fifty million dollars derived from the internal revenue taxes and the sale of public lands for the education of children living in the United States.

Hoar—To provide for the performance of the duties of the office of president in case of death, resignation or inability of both president and vice-president; also to fix a day of meeting of electors for president and vice-president, and to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for president and vice-president; also a bill providing a uniform system of bankruptcy.

Logan—To provide for the pensioning of prisoners of war confined in confederate prisons in the late war.

Van Wyck—Declaring that railroad corporations shall pay within sixty days the costs of surveying and locating lands to which they are entitled; otherwise to be subject to state and local taxation; also preempting and homesteading. Also to restore to the public domain lands donated but not earned by railroad corporations when roads are not finished within the time specified in grants. Also to protect all preemption and homestead entries made after forfeiture or failure to build road within the time specified. Also for the relief of settlers on public lands in Nebraska and Kansas on the line of the Denver & St. Joe railway. It provides for the payment of $3.50 per acre to settlers whose lands by the recent decision of the supreme court reverted to the railroad company under a grant which was supposed to have been forfeited.

Slater—To repeal Northern Pacific land grants. It confirms to the company all lands earned by the construction of any portion of road but restores to settlement and sale several million acres in Washington territory and Oregon, being applicable to that portion of line west of Walla Walla Junction.

Sherman and Bayard, the committee appointed with a committee of the house to wait upon the president to inform him that both houses were organized and ready to receive any communication he might make, returned to the senate and Sherman announced that the committee had performed its duty. The president in reply requested the committee to convey to the two houses in his behalf the compliments of the season and congratulations on organization and say he would immediately communicate in writing. Within a few minutes the message was received and read and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The speaker appointed as committee on mileage Moulton, Welborn, Glascock, Hatney, and Miller of Pennsylvania.

Tucker offered a resolution referring to the committee on elections, when appointed, certificates and all papers relating to the election of representative for the first district of Virginia, with instructions to report as early as practicable which of the claimants, Mayo and Garrison, to the seat, has prima facie right, reserving to the other party the privilege of contesting the case on its merits.

At this point the committee appointed to wait upon the president announced that the president would communicate to the house his message in writing. The president's secretary at three o'clock appeared and presented the president's message.

The consideration of Tucker's resolution was then entered upon. After a considerable discussion, at the suggestion of Randall, the matter went over until to-morrow.

The president's message was ordered printed, referred to the committee of the whole and the house adjourned.

Edmunds' Bills.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—Edmunds commenting upon the first bill introduced by him to-day said: "It undertakes to provide security for the protection of colored citizens of the United States against inhuman, wicked and unholy distinctions that in some states are still made against them in respect to their civil rights, and to protect them consistently with the late decision of the supreme court of the United States."

It provides for the further protection of colored citizens. It begins with a preamble stating that doubt having arisen whether the laws of the United States are in all respects adequate for the protection of citizens of any race, color or previous condition of servitude.

The bill provides that whenever in any case, in any court of any state, an issue shall exist or be made, or any material question shall arise concerning any civil right of person or right of property which shall be assailed or maintained or denied, and any such issue or question is taken on the ground that it depends upon or is affected by race, color or previous condition of servitude, any persons or person whose rights are thus affected shall be thereupon entitled to remove such cause to the circuit court of the United States for the district within the territorial limits in which such case shall be pending for proceedings, trial and judgment in the manner and with like proceedings as near as may be as are now provided by section 639, revised statutes. When the rendering of a decision in any territory or state be made adversely to the civil right or claim of any person on the ground of race, color or previous condition of servitude, or the race, color or previous condition of servitude of any witness or juror in such cause, the person being a party in said cause against whom such ruling or decision shall be made is therefore entitled to remove such cause to the circuit court of the United States. Whenever the decision or judgment of a state court with which such case shall be pending shall proceed upon or be affected by any matter on the ground of race, color or previous condition of servitude, any person being a party to or a witness or juror in such cause, and the decision of such court shall be adverse to such person by reason of his race, color or previous condition of servitude, the person being a party to such cause against whom any such decision shall be made, shall be entitled to a review of such decision by the supreme court of the United States upon his writ, or to such a writ of error may be sued out and prosecuted as of right and without giving any new bail or other security, unless the justice of the supreme court of the United States allowing such writ of error, or said court itself be of the opinion that public interest or safety requires it, and no law, usage or custom and no practice, decision or rule of any department of the government of any state which may now or hereafter exist, which shall in any manner discriminate between rights of persons or property upon grounds of race, color or previous condition of servitude, shall be valid.

The bill relating to bigamy, polygamy, etc., introduced by Edmunds, does not differ materially from that introduced by him at the last session.

Pugilistic Encounter.

PITTSBURG, December 4. Rosa Grove, on the West Pennsylvania railway, nine miles from Allegheny City, was the scene this afternoon of one of the most brutal and hotly contested hard glove fights that ever took place in Western Pennsylvania. The principals were Pat Moran and James McCoy and one hundred and fourteen rounds were fought in one hour and thirty-six minutes. The fight has been on the tapis for several months and was for a purse of $300. Both men are pugilists of some reputation, McCoy having fought several battles in this vicinity while Moran participated in a number of fights in this country and England. McCoy is 27 years old and Moran 31. Owing to the difference in age it was thought that the former would have an easy victory and betting was two to one in favor of McCoy. At 3:42 time was called and in the beginning McCoy broke his right wrist and for the rest of the battle fought with his left hand. After McCoy broke his wrist he fought desperately and succeeded in knocking down his antagonist one hundred and ten times. In the one hundred and eleventh round Moran got in a terrible blow on McCoy's neck felling him like an ox. He was picked up and carried to his corner, but was completely dazed and wanted to stop fighting, but his friends prevailed upon him to continue and he fought three more rounds. Moran knocking him out in the one hundred and fourteenth round. Both men terribly punished. McCoy had to be carried to the train.

Ex-Judge Geo. Denny, charged with the murder of Jas. H. Anderson, was acquitted.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, December 4.—Governments strong; railroads generally firm; state securities strong; stocks weak and lower. Villards were features of speculation, Oregon Transcontinental declining from 48¼ to 45⅞, Missouri Pacific from 26⅛ to 25¼ and preferred from 63¼ to 60⅞. The decline is due to unconfirmed reports that Oregon Transcontinental directors had decided to pass the January dividend and that the company had a heavy floating debt unprovided for. Pressure to sell of Villards had an unfavorable effect on other active shares. Northwestern was lower on the rumor of fresh railway complications in the west. The market closed weak at or near the lowest of the day. As compared with last night closing prices are ¼ to 2¾ lower. Transactions 288,000.

3s	100⅝	4s	121
Adams Express	130	American Express	92½
C. B. & Q.	123¾	Erie	80¾
D. & R. G.	23⅞	Preferred	80
C. P.	67	Morris & Essex	123
Missouri Pacific	27	N. Y. C.	116⅜
Northwestern	124½	U. P.	87⅞
Preferred	147¾	Wells Fargo	116
Texas Pacific	21¾	Quicksilver	6¼
U. S. Express	67	Preferred	22
W. U. T.	76⅝	Homestake	10
Little Pittsburg		Sutro	1⅝
Ontario	28	Northern Pacific	37⅞
South Pacific		Preferred	60⅝
Iron Silver	225		

Anti-Slavery.

PHILADELPHIA, December 4.—The semi-centennary of the organization of the American Anti-Slavery society was held to-day. John Purvis, one of the survivors of the original society—the others are John G. Whittier and Eliza Wright—announced the object of the meeting and Rev. Dr. Furness made a brief prayer. A letter was read from Whittier; also from George W. Curtis, Grace Annie Parker, Wendell Phillips, Garrison Parker, Samuel May, Samuel Longfellow, Frances J. Garrison and Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Guilty Counterfeiters.

DENVER, December 4.—In the United States district court this morning S. Mills, W. Long and A. Y. Summers, arrested some weeks since by Special Agent Van Horn, were found guilty of counterfeiting silver dollars and were remanded for sentence.

A Centennial.

NEW YORK, December 4.—The institution of the chamber of commerce, 117 years ago, was commemorated to-day in the long room of Fraunce's tavern, wherein Washington took leave of his officers just one hundred years ago. A lunch in imitation of a lunch of 1783 was served.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES

The English squadron has arrived at Shanghai.

Fire at Lynchburg, Tenn., destroyed 22 houses, including the Scotland office and several stores. Loss $35,000.

The prefect of police of Paris is taking precautions to preserve order in view of the anarchists' meeting announced for Friday in front of the bourse.

The rolling mills at Joliet, Ills., have shut down for an indefinite period and hands will be discharged on the 15th inst. Reasons for closing the works are not given.

Rev. Mr. Robinson, pastor of the Methodist church at Pepin, Wis., and C. H. Couans, principal of the high school, broke through Lake Pepin yesterday and were drowned.

All available transports have been dispatched from Toulon to Algerian ports, where they will embark 12,000 men with provisions for 70 days and large supplies of ammunition.

The marquis of Ripon, viceroy of India and the duchess of Connaught, opened the East India exhibition yesterday with splendid ceremonies. A large number of native princes participated.

The boxes containing explosives received Monday by De Lesseps and Contractor Couvreaut, were sent by a discharged employe of the Panama Canal company. The man is supposed to be insane.

Secretary Teller has decided that the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian nations have no claims against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road for material furnished for its construction, as the Indians were paid individually.

Charles D. Gilmour recently brought suit for $300,000 damage against Carl Schurz in the supreme court at New York. Gilmour formerly was a practicing lawyer in Washington. He alleges that when Schurz was secretary of the interior in 1880 he maliciously and by the exercise of arbitrary authority had plaintiff disbarred and prohibited from practicing in any departments of the interior where Gilmour alleges he had practice.

WANTED.

WANTED A French lady desires to keep house for a widower; no objection to children. Address "D. T.," this office. 1*

WANTED—Clerk, either lady or gentleman; must have had experience in a store. J. H. Koff, bookstore. m-2-3

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE Beautiful cottage residence of 5 rooms, newly built, nicely hand-finished in native wood, high ceilings, ample closets, pantries, etc.; large cellar, 8 feet high in the clear; heavy foundation walls; all floors double and a double thickness of felt paper between floors; all outside walls consist of three thicknesses, viz: sheathing, heavy paper, and 4-inch siding laid 4 inches to the weather; door and window frames all lined with paper; windows, one light to the sash; nice lawn, large grounds, ½ acre of choice varieties of strawberries, ¼ acre of most costly and improved varieties of raspberries, currants, grapes, blackberries, etc; 2 large asparagus beds, etc. This property is one of the most desirable locations in the city and near some of our most costly residences. The owner having removed from the city, this property will be sold at a bargain. F. G. Rowe, real estate broker 17 North Tejon street. 1-29-tf

FOR SALE. Old papers, for wrapping purposes. Special rates on large lots. Apply at this office. tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A three-roomed house on Nevada ave., opposite southeast corner South Park, on three-cornered lot. Rent $8.00 per month. Apply to J. M. Bolton, Gazette Office. 1-29-tf

Common-sense Remedy,

SALICYLICA.

For Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

Immediate Relief Warranted.
Permanent Cure Guaranteed.

Five years established and never known to fail in a single case, acute or chronic. Refer to all prominent physicians and druggists for the standing of Salicylica.

ENDORSED:

THE ONLY DISSOLVER OF THE POISONOUS URIC ACID WHICH EXISTS IN THE BLOOD OF RHEUMATIC AND GOUTY PATIENTS.

SALICYLICA is known as a common-sense remedy, because it strikes directly at the cause of Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, while so many so-called specifics and supposed panaceas only treat nearly the effects.

It has been conceded by eminent scientists that outward applications, such as rubbing with oils, ointments, liniments, and soothing lotions will not eradicate these diseases which are the result of the poisoning of the blood with Uric Acid.

SALICYLICA work with marvelous effect on this acid and so removes the disorder. It is now exclusively used by all celebrated physicians of America and Europe. Highest Medical Academy of Paris reports 95 per cent. cures in three days.

REMEMBER

that SALICYLICA is a certain cure for RHEUMATISM, GOUT and NEURALGIA. The most intense pains are subdued almost instantly.

Give it a trial. Relief guaranteed or money refunded.

Thousands of testimonials sent on application.

$1 a Box. 6 Boxes for $5.

Sent free by mail on receipt of money.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT

But do not be deluded into taking imitations or substitutes, or something recommended as "just as good!" Insist on the genuine with the name of Washburne & Co., on each box, which is guaranteed chemically pure under our signature, an indispensible requisite to insure success in the treatment. Take no other, or send to us.

WASHBURNE & CO., Proprietors.

287 Broadway, cor. Reade st. New York.

F. E. ROBINSON, Agent.

For sale by C. W. Church & Co. and all leading druggists. m-8-ly

1884.

Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S BAZAR is at once the most brilliant and useful Household Journal in existence. It is the acknowledged arbiter of fashion in this country. Its fashion plates are the newest and most stylish; and its pattern sheet supplements and economic suggestions alone are worth many times the cost of subscription. Its illustrations of art needlework are from the best sources. Its literary and artistic merits are of the highest order. Its stories, poems and essays are by the first American and European authors. Its choice art pictures would fill portfolios, and its humorous cuts are the most amusing to be found in any journal in America. A host of brilliant novelties are promised for 1884.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

PER YEAR:

HARPER'S BAZAR	$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	1 50
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00

Postage Free to all Subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the BAZAR begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

The last four annual volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7.00 per volume.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1.00 each.

Remittances should be made by post office money order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers. Address

HARPER BROTHERS, New York.

1884.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE begins its sixty-eighth volume with the December Number. It is the most popular illustrated periodical in America and England, always fully abreast of the times in its treatment of subjects of current social and industrial interest, and always advancing its standard of literary, artistic and mechanical excellence. Among its attractions for 1884 are: a new novel by William Black, illustrated by Abbey; a new novel by E. P. Roe, illustrated by Gibson and Dielman; descriptive illustrated papers by George H. Boughton, Frank D. Millet, C. H. Farnham and others; important and historical papers; short stories by W. D. Howells, Charles Reade, etc.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

PER YEAR:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	1 50
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00

Postage Free to all Subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the MAGAZINE begin with the numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current number.

The last eight volumes of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $3.00 per volume. Cloth cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, postpaid.

Index to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, alphabetical, analytical, and classified, for volumes 1 to 60, inclusive, from June, 1850, to June, 1880, one volume, 8vo, cloth, $4.00.

Remittances should be made by post office money order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

We, from this day, will give a Discount of 15 per cent from Regular Prices on all

LADIES' ULSTERS, DOLMANS
RUSSIAN CIRCULARS, NEWPORTS,
JERSEY JACKETS, CHILDREN AND

MISSES' CLOAKS!

The assortment is complete and attractive. Call early before the assortment is broken. The largest assortment of Ladies', Children's and Gent's Underwear ever brought to Colorado Springs and at reasonable prices. A small assortment of Children's Full Regular-Made White Merino Hose for 25 cts, well worth 50 to 75 cts. Also 3 or 4 dozen

GENTS' LAUNDRIED SHIRTS

Assorted sizes, worth from $2.00 to $2.50. They are a little soiled, so we are closing them out at $1.00 each. 100 dozen Green & Daniels' 200-yards Wool Cotton, selling four spools for 5 cts, or 800 yards for 5 cts.

The above are only a few of the great Bargains

GIDDINGS & STILLMAN

Are Now Offering. 1-29tf

300 SEWING MACHINES

NOW IN STOCK.

I am Sole Agent in El Paso county for the following machines, and shall be pleased to have all who need one come in and examine the different kinds:

Victor, Domestic, White, American, Household, Canada Singer.

ALL KINDS OF MACHINES REPAIRED.

C. E. AIKEN,
105 Pike's Peak Avenue.

e 2-tf

A. S. LAWTON,

REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND INSURANCE AGENT

Insurance Carefully Written in the Very Best of Companies

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Furnished and Unfurnished Houses for Rent.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED REAL ESTATE SECURITY

C. H. MILLER,

Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Agent

Fire Insurance written in first class Companies. Life Insurance in the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York, the strongest financial organization in the world, having over $100,000,000 assets.

CITY PROPERTY AND RANCHES FOR RENT AND SALE

Money to Loan on Good First-Class Security.

OFFICE NO. 22 1-2 SOUTH TEJON STREET. k-7-3m

The Gazette

JOB DEPARTMENT AND BINDERY

ARE BY FAR THE

Best Equipped and Most Complete

IN COLORADO.

IN THE JOB DEPARTMENT

We are prepared to do the very

BEST OF WORK

AT SHORT NOTICE.

Our Work Will Always Bear Inspection and We Defy Competition in Price.

GIVE US YOUR ORDERS FOR

Note Heads, Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Visiting Cards, Dodgers, Statements, Business Cards, Circulars and Printing of all Descriptions.

THE BINDERY

Is now fully established and under the management of a competent and experienced foreman. We can turn out work equal in every respect to that done at the east and at moderate prices.

Especial Attention Given to the Binding of Magazines and Periodicals

ROBBINS AND PERKINS

THE LEADING

CLOTHIERS

Carry the Finest Line of

CLOTHING,

CONSISTING OF

Men's, Youths', Boys', Children's

SUITS & OVERCOATS

Carry a Full Line of

BOOTS & SHOES

Of the Best Make and

THOROUGHLY WARRANTED

Carry the Largest Line of

Hats, Caps, Gloves

To Be Found

In any House in the Country.

Carry a Full Line of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Of all Grades.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

At Bottom Prices and

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

1-30-1m

NewspaperArchive®.com

DAILY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5 1883

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 1. Leadville mail, for Pueblo, El Moro, West Cliff, Leadville and Kansas City, arrive 11.48 a. m., depart 11.52 a. m.

" 3. Leadville express, for Pueblo, Kansas City, Leadville, Frisco, Red Cliff, Silverton and New Mexico, and all intermediate points, daily, arrive 10.35 p. m., depart 10.40 p. m.

" 7. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake, Ogden, San Francisco and all points west, daily, arrive 11.05 p. m., depart 11.10 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2. Denver express, from Leadville, West Cliff, El Moro, Pueblo and Kansas City, arrive 3.40 p. m., depart 3.45 p. m.

" 4. Eastern express, from Red Cliff, Frisco, Leadville, Kansas City, Pueblo and all intermediate points, daily, arrive 3.50 a. m., depart 3.55 a. m.

" 8. Atlantic express, from California, Ogden, Salt Lake, Gunnison and all intermediate points, daily, arrive 5.50, p. m., depart 5.55 p. m.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

Leave Colo. Springs.	Leave Manitou.
9.00 a. m.	8.30 a. m.
12:05 p. m.	11.10 a. m.
5:00 p. m.	3:15 p. m.
6:10 p. m.	5:27 p. m.

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address
J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Denver & New Orleans Railway.

GOING SOUTH.	GOING NORTH.
No. ....5.45 p. m.	No. 2..........9.45 a. m.

Postoffice Bulletin.

The postoffice is open daily from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. Sundays from 12 m. to 1 p. m. and from 5.00 to 6.00 p. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

VIA.	CLOSE.	ARRIVE
D. & N. O. R. R—North	5.20 p. m.	5.45 p. m.
" " South	9.20 a. m.	9.45 a. m.
D. & R. G. R. R.—South	11.10 a. m.	4.00 p. m.
" " North	3.20 p. m.	12.00 m.
" " South	8.00 p. m.	7.00 a. m.
" Salida & Ogden div.	8.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
Colorado City & Manitou	11.10 a. m.	12.00 m.
Manitou	3.20 p. m.	4.00 p. m.

Mail for Sunview, Glendole and Hatton closes Monday at 6.00 a. m. Arrives Thursday at 6.00 p. m.

Mail for Suffolk and Sanborn closes Monday at 12 m., and arrives Saturday at 3 p. m.

Mail for the east closes at 10.10 a. m.; 6.25 p. m. and 8.00 p. m. Arrives from the east at 7.00 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.

E. I. PRICE, P. M.

A number of our citizens are having 24 o'clock dials placed on their clocks and watches.

Mr. William Rachel has returned from the east and opened up in business again on North Tejon street.

Thomas C. Keifer, M. P., of Ottawa, Canada, is at The Antlers accompanied by his wife and Miss Mackinnon.

A bunch of graded cattle was yesterday received from Iowa by Mr. Henry Walker and placed on his ranch on the Divide.

Sylvester, who stands indicted by the grand jury for rape on Miss Morgan, and who was committed to jail in default of $1,000 bail, has secured the necessary bonds and been released from jail.

Mr. Bailey will open the Manitou house early in April for the accommodation of the Raymond excursionists, who will come during that month. Three parties have already engaged quarters.

G. H. Abbott, editor of the Leadville Herald, was in the city yesterday. He has just returned from a vacation of two weeks spent in Mexico. His cousin, C. H. Abbott, accompanies him.

While out riding yesterday afternoon Mr. Orrie L. Godfrey of the El Paso County bank was thrown from his horse and had his shoulder dislocated. The injuries while very painful, are not considered serious.

Colonel Will Visscher, F. B. Semple, of the Burlington & Missouri, and General Brown, late of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, were south bound passengers on yesterday morning's Denver & Rio Grande train.

According to the records at the court house the Union Contract company sold the Colorado Springs hotel to Mr. H. A. Risley, who in turn disposed of it to the Colorado Springs Hotel company. The price named is $15,000.

The American Cattle company that on Monday purchased the eleven Hereford bull calves from Colonel Kittridge, have also bought eighty graded cows from Mr. Holmes, near Fountain. They will also be sent to their ranches in Wyoming and on the Republican.

Mr. La Roche, of Messrs. La Roche & Newton, proprietors of the skating rink, has gone to Denver to secure costumes for a masquerade to be given at the rink on or about the 12th inst. They are also planning for a carnival between Christmas and New Year's.

Those who trifle with prairie dogs may expect to suffer the consequences. Alderman Brown can testify to this fact, for while fooling with what he presumed to be a pet prairie dog yesterday morning, he had his fingers badly lacerated. So much for taking into his confidence pets freshly imported from the Kansas prairies.

Auditor Murphy's statement of the approximate earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande for the month of November shows the receipts for the month were $559,691; percentage of increase over the same month last year 28.6. The total for 1883 to date is $6,806,058; percentage of increase over the same period of 1882 15 22-100. —The number of miles in operation now is 1,679.

The Antlers Arrivals—F H Madden, Chicago; G A Glaser and wife, Denver; G Ward, England; Thomas C Keifer and wife; Miss Mackinnon, Ottawa, Canada; M S Strauss, St Louis; C M Stark, Louisiana, Mo; F W Heins, St Louis; L K Dewein, Denver; C A Howell, Fort Collins; Leo Camacho, Santa Fe; John Nagel, New York; J E Seley, Chicago; C H Abbott, Leadville; E W Edwards, Rush Creek; E B Annis, Denver; J E La Comte, Philadelphia; T J Livesey, Pueblo; Wm Felton, Nebraska City; E R Chew, White Pine, Colo; R B Stone and wife, Chicago; C G Gardner, Boston; Miss Laura N Young, Denver.

References for the second part of "Sleepy Hollow" as taken up by Mr. Gregg's Literature class are: Holland, Encyclopedia Britannica, article Holland; DeAmicis' Holland and its people; Hans Bunker and his silver skates. Don Cossacks—Schuylers Turkestan; Wallace's Russia; The Britannica. St. Vitus—Chambers' Book of Days; Mrs. Jameson's Sacred and Legendary Art. Cowboys of the Revolution—Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution; Bryant's History of United States. Astrology—Article in Britannica.

Mr. Gregg desires to call attention to the fact that the new addition of the Encyclopedia Britannica can be found by all desiring to consult it at the reading room of the Grace Church association, to which every one is kindly welcomed.

Mrs. Mary A. Shields has returned from Wyoming, where she organized a state Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She had considerable success in her work up there and speaks very highly of the treatment extended her. Yesterday morning she left for Trinidad, where she will remain a day or two, then go to Santa Fe to organize a Woman's Christian Temperance Union for the territory of New Mexico. Mrs. Shields, after completing her work in New Mexico, will go to Prescott and Tucson, Arizona, in the interest of the union. The 23d of this month will be the 10th anniversary of the W. C. T. U. and it is the aim to have unions organized in every state and territory of the United States. Mrs. Shields will try to have her work completed in New Mexico and Arizona by that date.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

HALLETT & BAKER,
Undertakers and Embalmers.
No. 3 Pike's Peak Avenue. j 13 tf

For pure and fresh drugs, at eastern prices, go to Church & Co.'s drug store. a-15-tf

The Ladies' Aid Society will hold a social in the Presbyterian church, Thursday evening, December 6th. Literary entertainment will be furnished and refreshments served. m-13

Halstin & Fairley have just received a fine line of decorated queensware and moustache cups for the Holiday trade. m-2-tf

TO THE PUBLIC.
Having disposed of my business at the old stand, I would respectfully state that I am now with Messrs. Sherman & Ripley and will be very much pleased to see my customers and friends.
Very respectfully, WM. L. CONANT,
December 1st, 1883. m-1 6

Fortune teller at 701 South Nevada ave. 1-28-6

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. F. E. Robinson, Agent.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.
Close connections are now made by the D. & R. G. railroad in Union depot at Denver with the "Burlington Route" trains, thus enabling passengers from this city to take the popular line to all points east, making same time as by other roads with the advantage of going via Denver. Parties anticipating a trip east should procure tickets over this favorite route. Fast time and sure connections to Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago and the east. f-19-tf

SEE THIS!—You are not compelled to take your prescriptions where your physician directs. Church & Co. will fill them correctly and at eastern prices. 1 13 tf.

W. R. Collins & Co., Tejon street near Huerfano, are selling Lake Superior white fish and trout at 18c per pound; dressed poultry, 18c per pound; standard bulk oysters, 60c per quart; extra select, 80c per quart; standard, 50c per can; extra select, 60c per can. 1-23-tf

WILL YOU SUFFER with dyspepsia and liver complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. F. E. Robinson, Agent.

Drawing for Children.

Miss Alice A. Stewart wishes to announce that she will have a class in drawing for children on Saturday morning, between the hours of nine and ten. The price for twelve lessons will be six dollars. m-2 6

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between E. S. Bumstead and A. J. Best, under the firm name of Bumstead & Best, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
E. S. BUMSTEAD,
A. J. BEST.
Colorado Springs, Colo., November 21, 1883.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
We, the undersigned, having this day bought the plumbing stock of Bumstead & Best, and removed the same to J. L. Marston's old stand, will be pleased to receive orders from the patrons of both Bumstead & Best and J. L. Marston.
E. S. BUMSTEAD,
J. J. CORUM,
A. CAPEHART.
The above business will be conducted under the firm name of Bumstead, Corum & Co. 1-22-tf

These are Solid Facts.

The best blood purifier and system regulator ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity truly is Electric Bitters. Inactivity of the liver, biliousness, jaundice, constipation, weak kidneys, or any disease of the urinary organs, or whoever requires an appetizer, tonic or mild stimulant, will always find Electric Bitters the best and only certain cure known. They act surely and quickly, every bottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by F. E. Robinson. dwk-5-1y

ILES CRISSEY. G. W. THOMAS.

CRISSEY & THOMAS,

DEALERS IN
CHICAGO AND COLORADO

LUMBER,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
Building Paper Paints Oils Glass &c

Office and yard North Tejon street corner Bijou, Colorado Springs. mc-12-tf

Holiday Goods,

Gift Books,

Xmas Cards,

French Dolls,

Fancy Goods,

Albums.

HOCHSTROTH 6-1-ly

ASSAYING!

THE

Metallurgical Department

OF

COLORADO COLLEGE

WILL BE

Opened November 1.

For particulars apply to William Strieby, Professor in Charge; or E. P. Tenney, President. k-25-tf

DRUGS! DRUGS!

THE HUERFANO STREET

DRUG STORE

Having changed hands, the manager would respectfully call the attention of physicians and the public generally to the fact that he h d ded a

Complete Line of New Drugs

to his already heavy stock, and having secured the services of a THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND FIRST-CLASS PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST, from Indianapolis, Ind., he is now prepared to compound accurately all prescriptions, fill all orders and supply the wants of the public generally in the drug line.

C. STOCKBRIDGE, Manager.
h-24-tf

Millinery and Ladies' Furnishing Goods!

MRS. C. B. TANDING

Is now ready to show a select line of Ladies' Furnishing Goods,

Four Doors North of the Opera House, Tejon Street,

Which will be sold at prices that will compete with the best of Denver establishments.

A SPECIALTY WILL BE MADE IN FURNISHING THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES OF

MILLINERY GOODS.

ANY ARTICLE OF LADIES' WEAR NOT IN STOCK WILL BE ORDERED AT ONCE BY TELEGRAPH.

Fashionable Dress Making

Will be attended to by the best Modiste money can command.

COLORADO SPRINGS

Shall no longer be dependent upon Denver for elegant and fashionable ladies' wear. Anything obtainable for ladies' toilettes shall be furnished, and at prices as cheap as the cheapest. A cordial invitation is extended to the ladies of Colorado Springs and vicinity to visit and examine the stock of goods now on hand, and if they cannot find what they need, to leave their orders and what they want shall very soon be forthcoming.

READ THIS AND REMEMBER THE PLACE:

FOUR DOORS NORTH OF THE OPERA HOUSE, TEJON STREET, COLORADO SPRINGS.

MRS. C. B. TANDING.

m 29

HOWBERT BROS.

Specially invite your inspection of their complete and magnificent stock of

Holiday Goods

JUST OPENED.

UNDERTAKING AND EMBALMING,

At eastern prices, by

Halstin & Fairley,

107 Huerfano street, Near Post Office.
Telephone No. 65. m-1-tf

A Startling Discovery.

Physicians are often startled by remarkable discoveries. The fact that Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption and all throat and lung diseases is daily curing patients that they have given up to die is startling them to realize their sense of duty, and examine into the merits of this wonderful discovery; resulting in hundreds of our best physicians using it in their practice. Trial bottle free at F. E. Robinson's drug store. Regular size $1.00.
dwk-5-1y

Established 1873.

EL PASO COUNTY BANK.

Capital Paid In	$100,000
Surplus	20,000

Transacts a general banking business. Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

WM. S. JACKSON, Cashier.
J. H. BARLOW, Assistant Cashier

MEMBERS OF THE FIRM.
Wm. S. Jackson, G. H. White, J. H. Barlow
e-8-tf

WHIPPLE & ROBY

Contractors and Builders,

NEVADA AVENUE.
o 31

AINSWORTH BROWN

Opera House Block.

Painters' Materials and Oils

WALL PAPER, GLASS,

Shade Goods and Shade Fixtures,

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Painting, Paper Hanging and Calcimining.

First National Bank

OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

Capital	$50,000
Surplus Fund	15,000

IRVING HOWBERT, President.
MATTHEW KENNEDY, Cashier. A. S. WELCH, Asst. Cashier.

Buys and sells foreign and domestic exchange and does a general banking business. k-3-tf

W. H. D. MERRILL. A. D. DAVIS.

MERRILL & DAVIS,

Sanitary Plumbers,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

111 Pike's Peak avenue.

No. 10. Colorado Springs, Colo. b-17-1y

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by F. E. Robinson.
dwk-5-1y.

PIKE'S PEAK DRY GOODS EMPORIUM

IN ERROR WE ADVERTISED THAT OUR

Opening of Christmas Goods

Would take place on the 5th instant; it should have been for

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10.

Wait until then to make your purchases of CHRISTMAS PRESENTS; it will repay you well to do so.

Our Assortment will be Magnificent

MEANTIME WE OFFER

GREAT BARGAINS!

In White, Red and Gray Blankets.
In Gents' Underwear.
In Ladies' Scarlet Underwear.

We make a SPECIAL OFFERING of our entire stock of the above goods and will sell them at three fourths of the regular prices. It will pay you to see these bargains
Respectfully,

FERRIS & JONES.

N. B.—A LARGE ASSORTMENS OF CHRISTMAS CARDS JUST OPENED; AT LOW PRICES. MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS EARLY.

"Veritas ad finem." s-1-ly

A Rare Opportunity!

TO BUY CHEAP

Cloaks, Dolmans, Ulsters, Ulsterettes,

Ladies' Jackets, Heavy Jerseys.

To Close Out the Stock, I will make a Discount that will be a Greater Reduction and put the Goods at Prices Lower than the Lowest,

MY STOCK IS A NO. 1

I HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Underwear,

VERY CHEAP.

D. J. MARTIN.

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